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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor,

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

WEEKLY EDITION.

VOL. XII.—NO. 52. NOVEMBER 6, 1875.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

DISCUSSION OF THE SABBATH QUESTION.

At the recent session of the American Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, held in this city last week, the following able papers on the Sabbath question—one presenting the conservative, and the other the more advanced doctrine on the subject—were submitted, and elicited considerable discussion:

The Rev. M. Valentine, D. D. (Lutheran), Gettysburg, Pa., made the following address:

THE SABBATH QUESTION.

Among living questions, few involve more important and vital interests than that of the Sabbath. In the issues of the conflict now waged, all the highest interests of society are deeply concerned. The overthrow of our Sabbath laws, or a lowering of the sanctity of the day, so as to leave to the nominal Sabbath or only a secular holiday, would radically affect the whole social, industrial and moral condition of our country. Every man, woman and child has interests, even the highest, at stake in the issue. No half-way adoption of the day, if secured on wrong principles, must be attended with loss and damage. Victory won on false grounds is virtual defeat. If it install a bad principle in the popular mind, it becomes an active agent, working evil, and puts into sway deep forces of perversion and injury. If the preservation of our Christian Sabbath is secured only on the ground of human expediency, of social or national custom, as some have urged, but with a compromise or surrender of the high ground which rests its authority in God, there would be little to rejoice over in the issue. Allowed to remain on an authority which is only human and conventional, the day could not long withstand the worldly powers that seek to desecrate and destroy it. Error on a foundation of sand, like the Deists, would sweep it away.

It is the continual war upon the Sabbath, that is keeping this among the living questions of the day. The conflict is not the gratuitous strife of aggressive antagonism. It is the resistance of the enlightened and Christian conscience of the community to a reckless crusade upon a divine institution whose right preservation is essential to the cause of religion, morality and humanity. The effort to break it down is mostly the work of the open enemies of Christianity, and of those who, in its name, are doing some of the anti-Christian speculations of the times have cast off faith in the Sabbath in the Scriptural sense, as emanation from whatever savors of the religion of the Bible. It is always a weak blood or not, the inauguration of the movement is from these. Times of skeptical thought are always times of lowered views and of assault on the obligation and sanctity of the Sabbath; and the prevalence of infidelity is measured by the prevalence of this one effort to break it down by divine authority and for divine reasons, is to confound the substance of it with what was only formal and determinative.

2. In the consideration of the relation to man, at the beginning of his week. Created at the end of the sixth day's work, man's first day was a Sabbath. He did not first enter the activities of labor, but the day of worship. The evening and the morning of his first week were of a Sabbath day. Though at the close of God's six days' work, it was at the beginning of man's. Thus the Sabbath in time here was given to God; and the principle was already instituted, which should, in after ages be brought into closer view, that the Sabbath, "made for man," was to be preparatory to toil, and stand at the opening of his week.

II. ITS MOSAIC AND JEWISH ASPECT.

Its relations in the history of the Jews, it seems to us, are absolutely confirmatory of the two characteristics which we have mentioned as fortifying the place of the Sabbath in the special needs of humanity.

The mission assigned to the Jewish people was of the widest and most enduring significance. It bore a relation to all the race, and for all ages. In the divine legislation to that people, there was, therefore, much that was meant to reach far beyond the local and temporary existence and necessities of that people. If we mistake not, there is a tendency to look on the Jew as appointed to something less and narrower than a true humanity, and as meant to represent no broad or universal principles of human life. But it must be borne in mind that the Jew was called out of the world to live, on a narrower, but a wider footing, than other men were living—to be and to represent the true "man," and to exhibit the great principles of life and duty which belong to the race. Whilst some of the divine laws given them were local and temporary, bearing only on their position as a nation, there were others which are universal and permanent, as setting forth the moral principles which were designed to be revealed through the Jewish economy to all mankind. In accordance with this plain and important vocation of the chosen people, they must be viewed as having sustained a threefold relation to the law of the Sabbath. First, as the medium for the communication of the whole moral law, as a revealed code of duty to the race; and secondly, as in their own national life they became themselves subject to the divine commands.

Now a right view of the Sabbath question, it appears to us, forbids us to drop out of view the great fact that, when God gave, through the Jews, a summary of law which, with one consent, the Christian world has received as the code of morals, constituting the code of morals for mankind, of universal and perpetual obligation and to mean the duty of man and of society, the command to keep the Sabbath holy is in wrought into the very midst of it. That fact establishes, beyond question, the form such a summary of moral duty for man every where must have. Allowed to remain the same, the Sabbath law was to meet a law of need and welfare already written in man's nature—the outward institute corresponding to the inner constitution and providing for it. God's appointments for man, though an expressed part of the legislation of His own glory, and based, it may be, on His own example, are meant for man's good, and the making of the Sabbath "for man" was to furnish him at the very start with what his nature and welfare required. No question was allowed to pass before it was given, it was thus associated from the origin of the race with that other great moral law, close by village, equally with it a positive ordinance, but with natural foundations, and demanded by the broadest and most imperative moral necessities.

This institution of the day at the time of creation, is so decisive of its divine and universal authority as to leave no escape from the conclusion but in a denial of the fact. The denial, however, though occasionally repeated and pressed, is so gratuitous and unsupported as to leave the fact remain in its force. Nobody at all is risked in saying that the establishment of Sabbath sanctity at the time of creation, when sifted under the best and latest light, is utterly unsustained. Not only has no breach been made in its defenses, but the defenses have shown the impossibility of making any through that line of attack.

The ordinance of the law at the creation, viewed in the language which states the fact, and the necessary implications of the circumstances, clearly fix a number of points very vital in the whole Sabbath question.

1. The Sabbath began with a divine appointment, as a law for man as man, under which the race was to start forward in its unfolding and history.

2. It was ordained as a day of rest, after the idea and pattern of God's own rest when He made a memorial of the completed work of creation.

3. Beyond its use as a day of rest, it is "to set apart for the worship of God and the special needs of the spiritual nature. That the day was "*blessed*" and "*sanctified*," can mean nothing less than this withdrawal of it from common, secular use, and its consecration to holy duties and services. The mere rest from physical labor, though a needed and kind appointment, was but a small part of the sanctification. To see nothing in it but this, would be to take a very low and superficial view of its design, and disregard the manifest import of the words in which its institution is stated. Man's bodily interests are not his only or highest interests, and the "rest" from ordinary activity was not so much an end, as a necessary condition to the use of the day for the higher interests of his moral nature. Thus the Sabbath was made for man, not alone as having a bodily organism, but chiefly as possessing those nobler endowments by which he was capable of fellowship with God, and of that spiritual character which was to constitute his true manhood.

4. The Sabbath, in its primitive sanctification and universal relation, cannot—as the antagonism to its enforcement often represents—be looked upon as simply a "Mosaic law" or a "Jewish" institution, with merely local and temporary obligations for the Jewish nation. It did not begin with the Mosaic law, and cannot be abrogated by its abolition. It began thousands of years before it was ever given to the Jews alone. It was given to the race—away back ages before there were any Jews; given to man as made for him, and not for the Jews only. Whatever the termination of their peculiar constitution might overthrow, it could not overthrow the Sabbath, for it had not made it. The principle laid down by an apostle, in another connection, will apply here: "This I say, that the covenant which was confirmed before of God in Christ, the law, which was four hundred and thirty years after, cannot disannul, that it should make the promise of none effect." Gal. iii. 17.

5. The Sabbath arose ages before and wholly unconnected with, the ceremonial law afterwards given to the Jews, and with those symbols, styles, and shadows, being turned into substance in Christ, have fallen away. Its origin stood in no connection with the ceremonial system which was based on the fact of sin, and pointed to the offering and work of the promised Redeemer. Its institution before the fall, if sustained, as we believe it is, shows it to possess an import and obligation different from the whole subsequent ceremonial system. Whatever use the Sabbath was made to serve in connection with that ceremonial system, it stood upon some ground that required its existence before sin, and was more stable than its ceremonial use.

6. While numerically the "seventh day" was sanctified and made the Sabbath, the principle that evidently formed the original essence of the institution was, that one-seventh of time, one stated day out of every seven, was to be held as sacred to God and the care of spiritual interests. As meant to meet a great human need, and work to man's highest welfare, the great thing was the appointment of a weekly day. The fixing of the particular day on which the Sabbath should fall was incidental—not the substance of the institution. It was incidental to God's own resting on that day from the work of creation. Therefore the Lord blessed and sanctified it." To suppose the Sabbath law incapable of a different designation of day, by divine authority and for divine reasons, is to confound the substance of it with what was only formal and determinative.

7. In the consideration of its relation to man, at the beginning of his week. Created at the end of the sixth day's work, man's first day was a Sabbath. He did not first enter the activities of labor, but the day of worship. The evening and the morning of his first week were of a Sabbath day. Though at the close of God's six days' work, it was at the beginning of man's. Thus the Sabbath in time here was given to God; and the principle was already instituted, which should, in after ages be brought into closer view, that the Sabbath, "made for man," was to be preparatory to toil, and stand at the opening of his week.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1875.

IT must be a sight to see MORRISEY grinning with delight over KELLEY'S humiliation.

THE *Post* flies to the arms of the Mississippi White League assassins for consolation in its distress.

A NEW YORK paper propounds the conundrum whether the clown as a political aid is not played out? Ask PIOLLET.

THE *Post* wrote that PERSHING and PIOLLET would certainly be elected, and now insists upon calling the mistake heterophemy.

THE Democratic party is in need of nothing now but an obituary, and CHILDS, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, is just the man to write it.

THE *Post* announces that it will not change its course. For goodness' sake then, let its proprietors put some brains into its editorial head.

MR. GRAMMAR was the Republican candidate for the City Treasurership of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The voters parsed him through. He will collect the syntax.

THE colored vote of the city is about eight hundred. Of this number only nine votes were cast for the Democratic candidates, the remainder voting the straight Republican ticket. "The colored troops fought nobly."

THE reporter of the Associated Press, in Oregon, appears to have been in too much of a hurry in telegraphing the election of LANE, Democrat, to Congress. It was the other fellow that was elected—one WARREN, a Republican. The acknowledgment comes tardily, but better late than never.

ACCORDING to the Philadelphia *Times*, Chairman WRIGHT, of the Democratic State Central Committee, on Monday night expressed his perfect confidence that PERSHING'S majority would be fully 17,000. Hadn't such an egregious combination of duper and duped better step down and out?

PROSPERITY in grain. The Minnesota elevators are full to overflowing, and it is estimated that it will take six months to move the crop to market. The receipts of wheat at the Minneapolis mills during the month of October, by rail, amounted to 630,000 bushels, and the shipments of flour to 97,000 barrels.

IT is now apparent that the dissatisfaction which existed last year has almost entirely disappeared, together with the apathy which reduced the total vote of Pennsylvania by more than a hundred thousand from 1872 to 1874. A full vote means a sure Republican victory. Let it be borne in mind next year.

BY HIS continued mercy civil and religious liberty have been maintained.—*President's Thanksgiving Proclamation.*

Yes: among other great mercies we have rooted the Democrats in Ohio, Iowa, our own State, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and rescued half a dozen other Commonwealths from their clutches. We shall have plenty to give thanks for three weeks from to-morrow.

"SOAPY SAM," as TILDEN is called in New York, has been laid away to rest along with WILLIAM ALLEN and SHAM CARY. He is no longer formidable as a candidate for the Presidency. He played the demagogue very artfully, in this campaign, but the people saw through his plans, and they plainly have no confidence in him as a "Reformer." He is as complete a failure in that character as MCCLURE, and thatis saying a great deal.

THE NOVEMBER TRIUMPH.

The full effect of the victory of Tuesday last can hardly be estimated or comprehended until we begin to examine it in detail. Of the eleven States which held elections on that day, all but the three Southern States of Virginia, Maryland and Mississippi were carried by the Republicans, and we should also have seen the Republican but for the reign of terror established there by the White League Democracy. It is Democratic by force, and not by the vote of its terrified and coerced people.

Of the other eight States, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Illinois were last year carried by the Democrats, and by such majorities as indicated a change in public sentiment. They have now, upon a fuller vote and better understanding of the questions at issue, reversed the verdict of 1874, and ranged themselves once more where they properly belong, upon the side of Republican principles.

The Democracy were very much elated, last year, by their victory in Massachusetts. It was the first time, in a generation, that they had been able to carry the State, and their luck in holding on to power has been as poor as their accession to it was tardy. One year of Democracy seems to be sufficient for that community, as for most other intelligent communities. A very little of it satisfies them, and they have made haste to get rid of a burden that sat uneasily upon them.

New York last year gave a Democratic majority of 50,000, and has this year gone the other way by a very decisive vote. One year of the "reformed" Democracy appears to have been enough for the stomachs of the New Yorkers, also; and, considering the materials of which the Democratic party in New York is composed, this is not surprising. Tammany was a load of itself; and to this was added the corruptions prevalent on the public works, and the sickening demagogism of that mock reformer, TILDEN. All three constituted too heavy a load for New York to carry, and the burden has consequently been thrown off.

In one thing New York has the advantage of Pennsylvania: She has been able to get rid of the nuisance of her Democratic House of Representatives, while Pennsylvania has to endure her nuisance for a second year. We envy the New Yorkers their happy deliverance.

Illinois, like Pennsylvania, has a Legislature chosen for two years, and, like us, she has to grin and bear it for another year. Her Legislature was a greater disgrace than ours, hard as it may seem to believe that fact; but we think she may be conceded the possession of the champion nuisance in the shape of a Legislature. But although, like us, she has been unable to shake off that incubus, her elections, this year, for county officers, have testified the deep detestation felt for it by the people of the State generally.

New Jersey has for two years been Democratic; but the school question has stirred up her people to a new view of their interests, and, distrusting the Democracy on that question, they have naturally and very properly chosen a Republican Legislature as their surest defense against the dangers they fear. Her Democratic State officers will of course hold on until their terms are out; but the State is Republican by a decided majority.

The victory in Pennsylvania is greater, considering the odds against the Republicans, than even that in New York. We had, in the first place, the Temperance political movement, which was encouraged and fostered by the Democrats as a sure means of drawing off Republican votes; and in the second place, the most artful appeals were addressed by our opponents to the miners and the various labor organizations to throw their influence for PERSHING and PIOLLET. The Democratic leaders felt sure that these two elements, combined with the hard times and their soft-money platform, would take off enough votes from HARTRANFT to defeat him. They felt serenely confident of their success, as a consequence of these movements, and the re-election of HARTRANFT by a rousing majority, in the face of such combinations, is as much a matter of surprise to his opponents as it is of gratification to his friends. The odium brought upon the State by the Democratic House of Representatives last winter doubtless contributed to this result; but the general untrustworthiness and unsavoriness of the Democratic party had still more to do with it. Pennsylvania is undoubtedly a Republican State; and her people have this year taken special pains to demonstrate that fact.

Altogether, the results of these November elections may be accepted as evidence of the determination of the people not to trust the Democratic party any longer. They have had all they want, and more too, of Democratic rule, and they have returned to their first love, satisfied to trust the only party that has ever been true and faithful to their interests.

Tuesday's Elections.

Hartranft's Majority About Seventeen Thousand.

New York Elects a Republican Legislature---State Ticket Very Close.

Wisconsin Republican State Ticket All Elected.

New Jersey, Kansas and Minnesota Decidedly Right.

LATEST RETURNS FROM EVERY VOTING STATE.

Massachusetts Gives Five Thousand Republican Majority.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Official Vote on Lieut. Governor in 1874, and Estimated Majorities on Governor in 1875.

COUNTIES.	1874. LT. GOV. Olmsted, Rep.	1874. LT. GOV. Latta, Dem.	1875. GOVERNOR. Hartranft, Rep.	1875. GOVERNOR. Pershing, Dem.
Adams	2,569	3,014		525
Allegheny	13,089	13,704	6,000	
Armstrong	2,888	3,023	600	
Beaver	2,877	2,486	350	
Bedford	2,724	2,959		250
Berks	5,299	10,610	500	6,200
Blair	3,200	3,715	500	
Bradford	3,519	4,364	3,000	
Bucks	6,153	6,514		350
Butler	3,123	3,003	300	
Cambria	2,238	3,379		992
Cameron	440	479	100	
Carbon	2,060	2,429		
Centre	2,118	3,083		1,400
Chester	5,152	4,354	2,300	
Clarion	1,954	3,254		925
Clearfield	1,583	3,045		1,200
Clinton	1,491	1,836		700
Columbia	1,123	2,956		2,150
Crawford	3,821	4,724	1,000	
Cumberland	3,683	4,378		800
Dauphin	5,336	4,197	2,000	
Delaware	5,360	3,057	2,300	
Elk	464	1,127		
Erie	4,612	3,612	2,000	
Fayette	3,111	3,714		650
Forest	267	328		
Franklin	3,639	3,313	300	
Fulton	700	1,019		
Greene	1,479	2,093		900
Huntingdon	2,839	2,588		300
Indiana	3,590	1,694	1,900	
Jefferson	1,691	2,491		
Juniata	1,029	1,536		
Lancaster	13,536	9,571	6,000	
Lawrence	2,781	1,822	1,000	
Lebanon	3,431	2,293	1,200	
Lehigh	4,787	6,887		2,100
Luzerne	8,631	10,312		500
Lycoming	3,333	4,495		900
McKean	845	1,045		
Mercer	4,275	3,845	600	
Mifflin	1,380	1,940		220
Monroe	500	2,067		1,900
Montgomery	7,300	7,893		100
Montour	870	1,455		321
Northampton	3,921	6,891		3,300
Northumberland	2,963	3,347		200
Perry	2,270	2,424		
Philadelphia	59,850	46,887	18,500	
Pike	238	1,028		350
Potter	1,526	940		
Schuylkill	2,317	9,184		1,400
Snyder	1,452	1,087	500	
Somerset	2,538	2,938	1,400	
Sullivan	442	829		
Susquehanna	3,425	2,766	700	
Tioga	3,014	1,098	2,400	
Union	1,837	1,170	700	
Venango	3,285	2,355	75	
Warren	2,300	1,990	275	
Washington	4,252	4,306	300	
Wayne	1,255	1,615		
Westmoreland	3,946	5,799		1,100
Wyoming	1,435	1,087		
York	4,088	7,111		3,000
Total	272,546	277,105		
		272,516		
Majorities		4,589		

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, November 3, 1:30 P. M.—Returns received up to this hour from this State indicate that Hartranft, Republican, for Governor, has a majority of about 17,000.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT EXPLAINS IT.

PHILADELPHIA, November 3.—The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, gives as the cause of the defeat of his party: That the men in New York who professed to be Democrats, indifferent in the election in Ohio, and helped to destroy their brethren of their own political creed and spread disaster among them. Had these men been true to the cause of Democracy, we could have carried the State by 100,000 majority.

MERCER.

GREENVILLE, November 3.—Fairview township—Hartranft 153, Pershing 73.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MERCER, PA., November 3, 1875.

Mercer county has elected the whole Republican ticket by 600 majority, excepting Prothonotary, Williamson, Democrat, who is elected by 8 majority.

CAMBRIA.

CRESSON, November 3.—Allegheny township—Hartranft 22, Pershing 175. Summit borough—Hartranft 7, Pershing 24.

JOHNSTOWN, November 3.—Returns have been received from all the districts but five and compromise Hartranft's majority for the year, Pershing has 292 majority in the county.

CRESSON, November 3.—Munster township—Hartranft 10, Pershing 86.

Masters, Republican, beats Freihhoff for Treasurer by a small majority.

Lemon is elected in this Senatorial district by about six hundred.

BUTLER.

Clearfield township—Hartranft 16, Pershing 143, Browne 2.

Concord township—Hartranft 127, Pershing 130, Browne 26.

BUTLER, November 3.—The Republican State ticket has 200 majority. The Democratic candidate for Sheriff is elected. The rest of the county ticket is Republican.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUTLER, PA., November 3, 1875.

It is thought now, from the returns received, that the Democrats have elected nearly their entire county ticket. Hartranft's majority over Pershing will foot up in the neighborhood of 200. Browne's vote in the county is about 400. The vote of this borough was large.

CLARION.

Punxsutawney township—Clarion county—Pershing's majority 2. Democratic gain of 4.

Clarion township—Hartranft 98, Pershing 143. Strattonville borough—Hartranft 28, Pershing 37.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CLARION, PA., November 3, 1875.

Pershing's majority in Clarion county will not exceed 925. The Republican Prothonotary and Treasurer are elected.

VENANGO.

Cherrytree township—Hartranft 64, Pershing 97.

Rockland township gives Hartranft 169 and Pershing 107.

FRANKLIN, November 3.—Returns received indicate a majority in Venango county of seventy-five votes—a gain of fifty.

CLEARFIELD.

Brady township, Clearfield county—Hartranft 110, Pershing 348, Republican gain over 1874, 98.

CLEARFIELD, November 3.—Twenty districts in this county give Pershing 886 majority. The remaining fifteen districts will give him 400 majority.

WESTMORELAND.

GREENSBURG, November 3.—North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county—Hartranft 319, Pershing 290. Irwin borough—Hartranft 174, Pershing 76, Browne 29.

WASHINGTON.

BURGETTSTOWN, November 3.—Cross Creek township, Washington county—Hartranft 86, Pershing 135.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—The Republican State ticket majority will reach three hundred. All on the county ticket are elected by from one to four hundred majority. Lawrence's majority for Senator will be over six hundred.

MONROE.

Monroe county.—1,900 Democratic majority—Democratic gain 561.

ERIE.

ERIE, November 3.—Erie county complete, gives 1,939 Republican majority. Republican gain of 1,470.

Mill Village, Erie county—Hartranft's majority, 5.

Lebauf township gives Hartranft 11 majority.

CORRY CITY, November 3.—North ward gives Hartranft 155, Pershing 130.

WARREN.

Brokenstraw township, Warren county—Hartranft 68, Pershing 93.

WARREN, November 3.—Hartranft has 275 majority in Warren county.

CRAWFORD.

Rockdale township, Crawford county—Hartranft 14, Pershing 79.

Saegertown borough gives Hartranft 70 and Pershing 43.

MEADVILLE, November 3.—Hartranft's majority will exceed 1,000. Rawle will have 800.

SOMERSET.

SOMERSET, November 3.—Hartranft's majority in the county will be 1,250.

FAYETTE.

The First precinct of Tyrone township gives Hartranft 43, Pershing 12.

ARMSTRONG.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KITTANNING, November 3, 1875.

Hartranft will have 600 majority in Armstrong county, which will elect a Republican gain in this township 156.

JEFFERSON.

Seventeen districts give Hartranft 1,341, Pershing 1,051, Browne 308.

COLUMBIA.

Columbia county gives a Democratic majority of 2,150.

MONTOUR.

Montour county gives a Democratic majority of 321.

INDIANA.

INDIANA, November 3.—Indiana county gives Hartranft 1,900 majority.

LAWRENCE.

NEW CASTLE, November 3.—Hartranft's vote in this county is about 2,400; Pershing 1,500; Browne 675.

BEAVER.

BEAVER, November 3.—Hartranft's majority in the county is about three hundred and fifty. The entire Republican ticket is elected.

BLAIR.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, November 3.—Hartranft's majority in Blair county is a scant five hundred and fifty. Lemon, for Senate, has four hundred majority.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 3.—Brooklyn, which gives a majority of over 6,000 for the Democratic state ticket, elects the whole Republican city ticket.

NEW YORK, November 3.—The Albany *Evening Journal* concedes the State to Robertson, Democrat, by about 1,000, while the *Commercial Advertiser* still has hopes for Seward by 2,000 or 3,000. The Republicans certainly have a good working majority in both houses of the Legislature.

NEW YORK, November 3.—Columbia county, the home of Governor TILDEN, gives a majority against his ticket.

BUFFALO, November 3.—Full returns of this city show that the Republican State ticket has an average majority of 2,800. Becker, Republican, for Mayor, has 2,395 majority, with ten Republican and three Democratic aldermen.

ALBANY, November 3.—*The Evening Journal* says: "The result on the State ticket is close and still a matter of doubt. Our table shows a small apparent Democratic majority. The Senate stands 21 Republicans and 11 Democrats. The Assembly stands 75 Republicans to 50 Democrats. This may be varied a little by further returns, but not materially."

NEW YORK, November 3.—Full and accurate returns from all the districts of this city show Bigelow's, Democrat, majority to be 28,088. Returns from various counties received today and to-night, do not alter the apparent general result as stated late last night and this morning, that the State ticket is in doubt, but probably Democratic by from 1,000 to 3,500 majority. It will doubtless require the official returns to decide this question. The complexion of Brooklyn remains as last reported, with the exception that Colonel Calvanagh, Independent Democrat, is reported elected to the State Senate by a full vote of his district, with 35 majority over Jacobs, the latter regular Democrat.

* * * * * * * * *

From the State at large our news is generally very cheering, and demonstrates the election of Governor Hartranft by an unexpected majority. A most persistent effort was made to defeat Mr. Rawle for State Treasurer, the command of the State revenues being the point aimed at. But it has failed entirely. Mr. Rawle is elected, and our excessively "honest" friend, Piollet, who made such a narrow escape from being bribed, will not be required to furnish securities as State Treasurer. The contest has been a long and arduous one, involving the elaborate discussion of momentous issues both in the press and the forum, but it has been in many respects an interesting and profitable one to all independent and and right minded citizens, and has diffused a great deal of information on the subjects involved among all classes of people. We have always thought the masses were quite able to understand and appreciate these subjects and vote upon them if once fairly presented to them, and the result of this contest sustains that view and shows that through the influence of free schools and newspapers the people have been educated to a standard above the influence of demagogues.

(Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

The victors of yesterday will, of course, be rejoicing to-day. That is the natural order of events, but the vanquished will have the consolation of knowing that neither the city, nor the State, nor the country will be half so badly ruined as they feared. Even the most impassioned spokesmen during the canvass seemed to think.

(Philadelphia Times.)

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MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, November 3.—Returns from counties to-night are still incomplete, but sufficiently full to decide the result on the State ticket and the complexion of the Legislature. Of twenty-three counties in the State, Carroll has carried ten by an aggregate majority of 3,700, and Harris ten by majorities aggregating 3,340, leaving three counties to be heard from, which cannot affect the general result. For the Senate the Democrats elect nine and the Republicans three, with two districts to be heard from. For the House the Democrats elect fifty-six and the Republicans twenty-three, with five districts to be heard from.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, November 3.—The Democrats have swept the State, electing their entire ticket in nearly every county. They have about thirty majority in the House and six or eight in the Senate. The Democrats elect their entire Congressional delegation, with the possible exception of the Sixth district, and the returns indicate success in it. All is peace and no disturbance is reported anywhere.

LOUISVILLE, November 3.—*Courier-Journal* special's from Mississippi report great rejoicing over the Conservative victories in Yazoo and Marshall, the former being claimed by 4,000 and the latter by 500.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, November 3.—Returns from all but one precinct in the city and a few country towns, which will not materially alter the result of the election for County Treasurer, give Huck 30,101, Keeley 28,875, Henning 28,386, Healey, Republican candidate for Clerk of Superior Court, defeats Finerty, Opposition candidate, by nearly 4,000 majority. For County Commissioners the vote is very close and the entire official count will probably be needed to determine the result. Jones, Republican, seems to have been defeated, however, at present. Nelson was a few votes behind the Democratic candidates. In the country towns the Republicans have, with one exception, elected their candidates for County Commissioners. Wolcott, for County Surveyor, has run far ahead of his opponents for Congress, the Democratic candidate.

CHICAGO, November 3.—The latest received figures of yesterday's vote give Huck, for County Treasurer, 29,098, Hessing 28,414, Keeley 28,784. These figures include all but two towns, which will give a small Republican majority. Jones, Republican, is badly defeated for County Commissioner, and Nelson by about 400 majority. All the Republican candidates are elected by majorities ranging from three to six thousand.

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, November 3.—The election in this county yesterday resulted in a complete Republican victory. Every candidate on the Republican county ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 135 to 600. The Republicans elect two and probably three members of the County Board. This is the first time in many years that the Republicans of this county have elected their whole county ticket.

MANHATTAN, November 3.—The Republican ticket of this, Riley county was elected yesterday by a large majority, but the Independent Representative to the Lower House of the Legislature was elected over the Republican candidate.

LEAVENWORTH, November 3.—The vote in this county is not yet in, but the county offices will be divided between the Democrats and Republicans. Of seven Representatives the Democrats elect five. The Republicans two and the Independents one.

ATCHISON, November 3.—In Doniphan county the Republicans elect three Representatives to the Legislature, the Democrats the county offices with the People's party. In Nemaha county two Republicans are elected to the Legislature, and the county offices are divided about equally with the candidates on the People's ticket.

FORT SCOTT, November 3.—Bourbon county elected the full Republican ticket, excepting Judge and Treasurer, and returns three members to the Legislature.

ATCHISON, November 3.—This county gives about 2 300 majority for the Constitutional amendment. Marshal elects a full Republican ticket, excepting an Independent Republican to the Legislature and Register of Deeds. Dispatches to the Champion indicate that the Legislature will be more largely Republican than last year. Probably not more than a dozen Democrats elected. There will be a number of independent Republicans in that body, however.

TOPEKA, November 3.—Montgomery county has gone Democratic. Cowley county elects a Republican Representative. Anderson county elects the whole Republican ticket. Fawnee county elects an Independent Republican. Saline, Miami, Clay and Allen send Republicans to the Legislature. Cherokee county elects a Reformer to the Legislature, otherwise the Republican ticket is elected. Woodson county returns an Independent Republican to the Legislature. Sedgwick county elects the full Republican ticket.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, November 3.—The Republicans elect five out of the eight Senators chosen this year in New Jersey. Thirteen Senators hold over, seven Republicans and six Democrats, giving the Republicans a majority of three.

The New Jersey Legislature stands: Senate, 12 Republicans and 9 Democrats. House, 37 Republicans and 23 Democrats.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, November 3.—Jas. McDonald, Register, and John Hathaway, Judge of the First precinct of Jefferson ward, were arrested to-day, charged with fraud in returning the vote of that precinct, whereby it is claimed that Knight, Independent candidate for Senate, was beaten by General Bradley T. Johnson, Conservative. Jas. S. Morris was also arrested on a criminal charge for misleading voters. They were held in $5,000 each till to-morrow. If the fraud at this precinct is established and the vote thrown out, Johnson will lose the election. All county returns show that the complexion of the Legislature will not be materially changed.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, November 3.—Returns this morning make it certain that the Republicans have elected Ludington and the whole State ticket by majorities ranging from two to five thousand, and carried the Legislature by thirty majority on joint ballot.

MILWAUKEE, November 3.—Returns received at this hour, midnight, show that Ludington, Republican, is elected Governor by about four thousand. The rest of the Republican ticket is probably elected, though there is some doubt about Baetz, for Treasurer.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, November 3.—Republican estimates show Pillsbury's, Republican, majority to be about 10,000. The Legislature will be two-thirds Republican. Pfaender, Republican State Treasurer, is considerably behind his ticket, but will be elected by probably 5,000 majority. The returns come in very slowly.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, November 3.—Lewis' majority for Mayor is 1,678. The remainder of the Republican ticket is elected, except, possibly, the Attorney and one member of the Board of Estimates. The Council will stand nearly a tie on the Sunday liquor question.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, November 3.—Three hundred and thirty-two cities and towns, nine to hear from, give Rice 82,960. Gaston 77,493, Baker 7,941, Adams 1,776.

Extracts from Leading Newspapers on the Result.

(New York Times.)

The Democratic leaders in Pennsylvania probably realize this morning that they made a mistake in following their Ohio brethren in trying to win votes by assailing the national credit. Inflation and repudiation have lost them the State. Last year, for the first time in eight years and the second time in eighteen years, the Democrats carried Pennsylvania by a small majority. This year the Republicans have redeemed the State by a majority much larger than the average of "off" years. In nearly every part of the State heard from up to the present writing the Republican vote approaches closely that of 1875, and there is no doubt of Governor Hartranft's re-election by forty thousand to twenty-five thousand. The mining counties have not responded to the disgraceful bid of the Democratic leaders, and William Allen's appeals to "second the glorious victory for the people's money in Ohio," have been in vain. Pershing, the majority for Hartranft in Philadelphia is at least 17,000, and the returns from the counties will increase this nonsensical ten thousand. This may be set down as the most important result of the State elections. It shows that demagogism does not pay in Pennsylvania any better than it does in New York State, and it sets the seal of popular condemnation on the treachery to their convictions of such "hard-money" men as Mr. Randall and Judge Pershing. As a lesson in political honesty and sincerity, the result in Pennsylvania is invaluable.

(New York Herald.)

The relapse of Massachusetts is of little consequence. Governor Gaston's election one year ago having been merely a surprising accident, of which a repetition could not have been expected in so strong a Republican State. But the loss of the two great States, Ohio and Pennsylvania, is a more serious matter. The Democrats might have entertained reasonable hopes of holding both of these States, after having once wrested them from their Republicans. But the loss of Pennsylvania and Ohio makes a great difference in the prospects of a political party whose opponents have a secure hold on a considerable number of the other States.

(Philadelphia Press.)

The immediate and practical lesson is this, that for the campaign of 1876, on whose threshold we now stand, political leadership must be committed to the unquestioned, honest conviction and pure political record. The professional politician without a party, covering himself with the Democratic skins of reform-independency, has been a deplorable failure and a dangerous experiment. The great questions of honest money, free schools, and good government are not to be entrusted to men who see in politics only a rotating diversion or a skilful game. The American voter is neither a noisy rioter nor a reckless gambler. He approaches the polls with an earnestness approaching solemnity, and he expects to see in his leaders some evidence of profound conviction, of faith in a cause, of individual honesty of belief and of purpose. The solid battalion of voters who in every important crisis come out, reluctantly perhaps, and decide elections, are not men who make of politics either a business or an amusement. They have little respect for dexterous combinations and for adroit practitioners of the field of politics, and generally bring them to sure and disastrous defeat. They trust in Reason and Conscience, and who, conscious of the right, are willing to stand firm under temporary adversity, will draw their inspiration from the people, and who, instead of faltering when the colors seem to totter, only close up firmer and closer around them.

Briefly, the meaning of the elections of last night is this: The American people, forced to decide, have determined to select the Republican party as their trustee to administer the trust of government for the next four years. They commit to us the keeping of the nation, to guide and direct according to our best judgment within certain general lines of policy, convinced of our good faith.

God money, open schools, safe government, and honest men—these are the parallel lines along which we advance our columns for 1876.

(Philadelphia North American.)

The heat and excitement of the canvass have called out a strong vote and rallied the Republican forces with all the zeal of a great army engaged in a general and desperate conflict. The people, indeed, have been thoroughly aroused, and have taken matters into their own hands. They have sustained the general policy of the Republican National and State Administrations in a manner not to be mistaken, and they have also stood by the local administration in its great efforts to advance the material interests and prosperity of Philadelphia.

* * * * * * * * *

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(Philadelphia Times.)

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The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, November 6, 1875.

CHURCH AND STATE.

A Roman Catholic Priest on the Public School Question—Our Educational System Declared to be a Persecution of the Roman Church—"The Church Infallible in Every Thing," and Consequently Must Rule in the State—Catholics Must Be Catholics Politically, and Must Vote in the Interest of the Church.

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, October 26.]

A very large audience assembled last evening at St. Alphonsus church, to hear the lecture of the Rev. Joseph Henning on "The Persecution of the Catholic Church."

The reverend speaker took for his text the words of St. Paul: "This is the victory that conquers the world—our faith." Persecution is the inheritance on earth left by Jesus Christ to His Church. The Church must be persecuted. Persecution is the condition in which the Church must live, and in which her children must share. Persecution is a divine stigma impressed upon the brow of the Church by the hand of Him who, from the cradle to the cross, and from the cross to the tomb, was persecuted. As we are standing on the threshold of a war in this once free, but now enslaved land of our birth and our adoption, it becomes of the greatest importance to us to know what we are bound to believe about persecution, and what we are bound to do in the time of persecution. In the first place, we are bound to believe that persecution will not destroy the Church. All that which is built up by the hand of man can also be pulled down by the hand of man. We see this every day in our experience, and we find the realization of these principles of common sense written upon every page of the world's history. The works of man carry in themselves the germ of their own destruction, the seed of their downfall. The Church—that organic Church which exists now, and which has existed through all ages from the time of Jesus Christ; that Church which is organized under its bishops, which is in communion with a visible head—is indispensible because founded by Christ, who promised: "Thou art a rock, and on this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against her." The combinations of God have done all in their power, have sought to prevail against her by prosecution of every description—persecution in the shape of diabolical fortunes; in the shape of most cruel deaths at the stake, on the block, in the amphitheater, by wild beasts, in the dungeon; in the shape of exile and expatriation; in the shape of fines and confiscation of property; in the shape of exclusion from offices of public trust and emolument; in the shape of bad books and calumny and slander; in the shape of unprincipled journalism and secret societies. We are bound to believe that persecution is a work of the true Church. "If they have persecuted me," said Christ, they will persecute you, because the servant is not greater than his master." These things I tell you—*Haec dixi vobis*—that when they have happened you will remember that I foretold them to you. Pick out amongst all these things all themselves Christian that body of men that has been persistently persecuted since the first ages of Christianity, and you will have the true Church of Jesus Christ. Look at the Church now. Is she not persecuted on every side in Germany, in Spain, in Italy, in South America, even here in these free United States? Think of what are the laws that are made every day in the different Legislatures but persecutions of the Catholic Church? *What is the meaning of compulsory education? What is the meaning of raising up the public schools in violation of the laws of equity and justice, but the prosecution of the Catholic Church?* What is the meaning of the hue and cry that is raised every day against a candidate, if he happens to be a Roman Catholic—but persecution against the Church? What was the Know-Nothing movement but opposition to the Church? Did not they burn our convents, destroy our churches, tear down our schools? Is not that persecution? The Catholic Church, whether in Europe or America, in Asia or Africa, has always been persecuted. Christ Himself suffered on earth and was crowned with thorns, so the Church, which is the body of Christ, has always suffered, and must suffer to the end. We must believe, too, that persecution is a benefit to the Church. It is to the Church what fire is to gold. It separates the good wheat from the tares sown by the evil one. How is it that the Church of Christ leaves the Church—the lustful ex-Carmelite—is received by respectable people with joy and a certain air of triumph, and that they will crowd the public hall to listen to the immoral outpourings of an ex-nun who has left the convent and is leading a life of immorality; that they will go on their knees and lick the spittle from the boots of every professor who apostatizes from the Catholic Church, especially if he has been Professor of History and Philosophy in a university under the protection of a man of blood and iron. These facts alone are magnificent proof that persecutions are a benefit to the Church. Lastly, we must believe that persecutions will end. As the life of Christ was a transition from suffering to glory, that of the Church is a constant repeated transition from suffering to glory, and from glory to suffering, and will be until the final end, when there will be no suffering.

The persecution that is waging against the Church will also end. When, I don't know. God alone knows that. I know that events are marching fast, and if the signs of the times do not deceive me, the trumpet of the Church is not far off. If I am not mistaken, the scepter of Europe is passing fast out of the hands of the German Empire into the hands of the Empire of Russia, who will overrun Europe with barbarous hordes, until, like Attila, he will stand before the gates of Rome, and then will be converted, and then the great schism that has separated Russia and the East from the Church for so many years will end, and the East and the West will unite in a *Te Deum*, the echoes of which will wake from pole to pole. The time is not far off when there will come a time of peace and quiet, when infidelity and Protestantism—Protestantism as a religion has long ceased to exist; it is running on its last legs, and I am sure it can't run far—will be swept from the face of the earth.

In conclusion, the speaker admonished them that it was their first duty as Catholics to pray for the Church. A second duty was to work for the Church. How many of you, for instance, make it a point —whether ignorantly I don't know—to separate your politics from your religion, your social life from your religious life, as if these things had nothing at all to do with each other. They will say religion is good enough for church on Sunday; good enough for the confessional; good enough where there's a question of hearing sermons; but when there is a question of our social life, of our political life, then religion must be put aside. This is their principle, and I am sorry to say a great many act on these principles. This principle is nothing but the principle of infidelity, of atheism; it is political and social atheism. There is no such thing as an absolute independence of the State from the Church. The Church, as we are all bound to believe as Catholics, is infallible in something more; she is infallible in everything—in morals as well as in faith, and it follows that the State can never be absolutely separate from the Church, that the declaration of independence of the State from the Church is simply political atheism. God has appointed the Church as his interpreter in morals, and as no State can exist without morality, no State can exist separate from the Church. It follows that a Catholic must be a Catholic in his social and political as well as in his religious life.

Now take, for example, the question of school, of education. How many are there of those who leave the education of their children in the hands of public teachers instead of doing all in their power to build up those of the Church? These people don't work for the Church; they work into the hands of the enemies of the Church, and if the Church is persecuted by the enemies of the Church, she is also persecuted by those of her children. Again, how many never consider what is said from the pulpit that that duty has anything to do with religion. They imagine that politics and religion must have nothing at all to do with each other. The consequence is more and more gaining the upper hand in this country, that Catholics are being ground more and more into the dust, and it will soon go so far that Catholics will be persecuted here with more brutality and bitterness than they are now in Germany—all through the fault of those indifferent Catholics who will not work for the Church. It is the duty of every Catholic to vote for a Catholic candidate, for one who is not opposed to the Catholic religion; who is not an enemy of the Church; and it is the duty of every faithful Catholic to vote against those Catholics who are enemies of our Church and of our holy faith. The enemies of the Church have already given us an inkling of what they are going to do. They are going to make as large an issue as will create a fearful amount of bad blood, and I am sorry to say that this issue has been made most loudly from the lips of one who calls himself the President of the United States. This issue is the question of education, and this issue will be nothing else but a cry against Popery; a cry against the Catholic faith; a cry against the increasing Catholicity in America. It is nothing else but a war. We must make use of all the legitimate means in our power in this struggle that we must face like men—not by violence, not revolution, but the ballot, that we, as citizens of the United States, have the right to use as we please. We have the right to vote according to the dictates of our religion; if we are good Catholics we will fight according to our faith. It is a great shame when Catholic voters allow themselves to be bribed with a few dollars or a few drinks of whisky; it is a great shame when Catholics perform their duty as citizens without any regard to the holy faith. Our duty as Catholic citizens is for our religion, for the increase of Catholicity, for the promotion of the faith, for the Christian education of our children, for the success of Catholicity in America, and to do this not by it illegitimate means, but those that are given to us by the Constitution and laws of the land.

The proceedings of the Third District Court of Utah, ordering the imprisonment of Brigham Young until the $9,500 of alimony he paid by him to Eliza Young, have been brought to the attention of the Attorney General. The question presented is whether the arrest of Brigham Young could be made on the grounds claimed by Lee Harman, for the reason that his marriage with Young was illegal, it being contrary to the laws of the United States, and that she was therefore merely a concubine, and cannot take advantage of her own wrong. The subject will be brought before the Cabinet with a view of determining the exact status of the case. The matter excites much interest in executive and judicial circles.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 3, 1875.

The financial circles of this city to-day were quiet, with a rather light business doing in the way of discounts, and only a moderate volume of counter transactions. The banks are generally in a more satisfactory position as regards the earning of profits than they were during the summer, and the recent elections have generally been very satisfactory to the leading bankers, so far as they touch upon questions of currency and business. It will thus be seen that the condition of affairs in monetary circles is eminently satisfactory to lenders, although there may be a little temporary inactivity. Rates for money were steady at 6@9 per cent. for first-class commercial bills. Eastern exchange was abundant at par.

New York advices to-day reported a drop in gold to 115¼, with considerable activity in railway stocks and bonds, a firm money market, and a better feeling in foreign exchange. Other leading cities make the same report of increasing activity in the loan market. The November dividend list of the Philadelphia banks makes a very good showing. In connection with its table of bank dividends, the *Ledger* says: "It will be seen that the amount of capital now divided upon is $14,480,000, and the aggregate of dividends made is $747,000, against $14,955,650 of capital and $749,560 of dividends in May last. The table includes all the banks in this city except the Bank of North America and the First and Eighth National, which have their dividend periods in January and July."

—Dividend announcements for November continue to be made. We add to our list of dividends to-day those of the Citizens, Diamond and Exchange National Banks, and of the Bank of Pittsburgh and Western Insurance Company. The list is as follows:

Corporations.	Per ct.	When p'd
Second National Bank	4 s. a.	Nov. 10.
Citizens' National Bank	4 s. a.	Nov. 9.
Diamond National Bank	4 s. a.	Nov. 9.
Exchange National Bank	4 s. a.	Nov. 9.
German National Bank	6 s. a.	Nov. 9.
Iron City National Bank	6 s. a.	Nov. 9.
Bank of Pittsburgh	4 s. a.	Nov. 12.
Western Insurance Company	4 s. a.	Nov. 1.
F. and F. R. Sinking Fund Subscriptions	3½s. a.	Nov. 1.
A. J. C. second mortgage bonds	3½s. a.	Nov. 1.
P. F. W. & C. first mortgage, Series E	3½s. a.	Nov. 1.
P. F. W. & C. second mortgage, Series B	2 s. a.	Nov. 1.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2½	Nov. 1.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. stock	3 s. a.	Nov. 1.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 3, 1875.

The general condition of trade, under the adverse conditions of the weather which were prevalent, was rather sluggish. A moderately good business was done in breadstuffs, while produce was, as a rule, quiet. In provisions and groceries the transactions done was small. Dry goods and the cognate jobbing branches, while less active than last week, did a fair business. Petroleum was quiet with a slightly firmer feeling. Other lines or trade were unchanged.

The New York *Bulletin* has the following, which is of interest, bearing upon the supply of coffee for the coming year's trade:

"An important question now being discussed by the coffee merchants, both here and in Europe, has reference to the supply to be expected during the present season. The information may be said to begin July 1st, and that for the entire fiscal year. We have found from such securities in the neighborhood of twenty millions of dollars, as have come into investments perfectly satisfactory—*have suffered no loss*, and probably as little trouble as can be expected from that class of investments; anywhere."

The President of the Ætna Life wrote of his company: "It has loaned about seven million dollars upon farms in the West, during the last five years—almost one million per year—uniformly been promptly paid, and we regard it as a very safe way of loaning money, our experience having proved it to be so."

The Secretary of the Phœnix Mutual Life reports: "We have been loaning money here, more or less, for nearly twenty years, and have now nearly six million dollars so invested, and up to this present time have not sustained a dollar of loss in any case where the loan has been made on bona fide mortgage on real estate. After the Chicago fire, and since the late panic, we had some delay in the payment of interest in several cases, but do not anticipate eventual loss."

—The Baltimore *Trade Review* has the following judicious remarks on the commercial and financial situation:

"There are no new developments in regard to trade at this point, aside from the fact that the fine weather stimulates the jobbing trade to some extent, and the movement of goods on the market, on the whole, unmistakably depressed. Moreover, there is a considerable supply of Brazilian coffee for American ports. According to reports received up to the beginning of the week, the coffee confidence is being used than heretofore, as they are thereby enabled to keep their stocks under control, payments are made with a greater degree of promptness, and values are kept steadier generally. It may be generally conceded that during the future business there will be a more even distribution of trade, which will be more encouraging to all classes of business men. The bank statements are being closely watched with great interest, and from all parts of the country the indications are favorable. There is no doubt but that the return of confidence and credit which has been so often predicted, has begun, and the main check because of trouble intervenes, a further advance and improvement in that direction is not at all improbable; but this is one point upon which should command the attention of our readers, and that is the necessity that exists for short credits. For a long time past principles of conservatism have been forced upon us by circumstances and events, and we have refused long credits because it was the only safe course we could see by which an opening was made for us to safely escape further trouble, but of late there has been among us a disposition to depart from strict rules in this respect. This must not be allowed to occur to the increase of business, for it will certainly bring trouble, and a great deal of it. Our business men cannot act too prudently for these times, and it has only been through the most conservative means that the country has been brought up to its present position. There are other practical cautions which our readers no doubt have in mind, and we trust that all will join in a desire to regain entirely what we have now only in part accomplished."

—The following shows the amount of the various classes of bonds outstanding October 30, 1875:

Loan of 1858	$	250,000
Loan of February, 1861		18,415,000
Oregon war debt		943,000
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Ten-forties of 1864		194,965,400
5-20's of March, 1864		464,500
5-20's of June, 1864		53,402,000
5-20's of 1865, coupon		152,534,350
Consols of 1865		202,683,100
Consols of 1867		110,622,750
Consols of 1868		37,474,000
Funded loan of 1881		462,456,450
Total loan of		$1,700,575,000

—Director Lindermann gives the following statement of the total coinage of the mints for the month of October: Gold, number of pieces, 215,251 double eagles, value, $4,305,020. Trade dollars, number of pieces, 886,000, value, $886,000. Subsidiary silver, number of pieces, 852,000 half-dollars, value, $286,000; 992,000 quarter dollars, value, 248,000; 900,000 dimes, value, $90,000; total, $664,000. Minor coins, 1,620,000 pieces, one cent bronze, value, $16,200. Total number pieces, 3,910,251; total value, $5,735,020.

—The commercial statistics of can Francisco for the past nine months, evidence a prosperous and improving business. The combined treasure and merchandise exports exceed those of the same period the year more than $14,000,000. These exports, mainly the products of the country, are so much produced wealth. Taking out the cost of production, the remainder is the increase of value to the State. On the Pacific slope, as in the West and South, the industry of the country has been rewarded by abundant harvests of the raw material, which, distributed, maintains and adds to the wealth of the entire nation. The most necessary elements of prosperity in California are in greater abundance than usual, and there is no reason why that marvellous Commonwealth should not continue to make rapid strides toward that magnificent destiny which awaits her.

—A cable dispatch to the Toronto *Globe* says the report of the Great Western Railway of Canada for the half year announces that there will be no dividend. The deficiency in the revenue is £141,000.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

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Gold	115⅝	115⅝	115¼	115¼	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coupon	121¼					
5-20's, 1864	116¼					
5-20's, 1865	116¼					
5-20's, 1865, registered	120⅛					
5-20's, 1867	120⅝					
5-20's, 1867, registered	120⅝					
10-40's	116					
10-40's, coupon	116¼					
Currency 6's	123½					
New 6's, registered						
Western Union Tel.	75¾		75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Adams Express	69½					
Wells-Fargo Express	74½					
American Express	62					
U. S. Express	50					
New York Central	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾
Erie	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Michigan Southern	92¼	91¾	92	92	92¼	91¾
Cleveland & Pitts						
Chicago & N'thwtn	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Do preferred			84¾	85	85	85
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
St. Paul	34¾		34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Do preferred			62¾			62¾
Wabash						6
Ohio & Mississippi						16¾
Union Pacific	66					66
Hannibal & St. Joe						20
Atlantic & P. R. Pref						43¾
So. C. & R. R.						100
Missouri Pacific						103¾
Atlantic & P. Tel						19¾
South Carolinas, Ap	30					
South Carolinas, July	30¼					31½
Missouri 6's	101¼					

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	50⅝
Reading	....	....	55½
United Co's of N. J	....	....	132
Lehigh Valley	10	10½	....
Lehigh Valley	62½	62¾	....
Allegheny Valley	92	93	....
Central Transp'n Co	....	....	46
Empire Transp'n Co	....	52	....
P., C. and St. L. m. Co	....	15¼	....

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 115⅝.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 3.—Money in late deal ings became very active and in the flurry incident to it loans were made as high as 7 per cent. gold. At the close, however, the quotation was 4@5 per cent., the reaction being as sudden as the advance. Prime mercantile paper @7 per cent. Customs receipts $377,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $662,000. Clearings $48,000,000. Sterling firm at 476@485.

GOLD.

Gold declined from 115⅝ to 115, recovered to 115⅜, and closes at 115⅝. Rates paid for carrying were 1, 2, 3, 2½ and 4 per cent.; loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds closed firm. Railroad bonds firm this afternoon. The largest transactions were in Union Pacific firsts, which sold at 103¼. Union Pacific landgrants sold at 96@96⅜, sinking funds at 85½. Lake Shore consolidated registered firsts at 101, Western Union at 96 and Cleveland and Pittsburgh consolidated sinking funds at 119½. Chicago and Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds were active at 85¾. State bonds quiet. The stock market was firm and advanced in early dealings. The greatest improvement was in Northwestern and St. Paul, which was attributed to the result of the election in Wisconsin. Northwestern common rose from 37¾ to 38¾, and preferred from 52 to 52¾. St. Paul from 34¾ to 35¼ and preferred from 62¾ to 63¾. Lake Shore fell off to 91¾, and Western Union declined from 18 to 17¾, and afterward recovered. Union Pacific advanced to 67¾@68. Western Union fell off to 75¾, advanced to 76¼ and declined to 75¾. Pacific Mail ranged from 40¾ to 40¾. Missouri Pacific declined to 10 and advanced to 11. At the second call the market was quiet with prices about midway between the two extremes. Later stocks were firm, but toward the close were lower. New York Central the flurry in the money market and closed dull with a fractional recovery. Michigan Central fell to 92. Lake Shore to 91¾. Pacific Mail to 40¾. Western Union to 75¾. Northwestern to 37¾. St. Paul to 34¾, and the preferred to 62¾. Pacific to 65¾. Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central rose from 4¾ to 5¾, with last sales at 5. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 119,000 shares, of which 14,400 were Erie, 24,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Northwestern, 1,250 Rock Island, 12,500 Pacific Mail, 3,100 St. Paul, 18,800 Western Union and 3,570 Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	75¾	St. Paul	34¾
Pacific Mail	40¾	Do preferred	62¾
Adams Express	101	Wabash	6
Wells-Fargo Ex	78	Do preferred	17
American Ex	63	Fort Wayne	97½
United States Ex	45	Terre Haute	5
New York Central	104	Do preferred	20
Erie	17¾	Chicago & Alton	95¾
Do preferred	35	Do preferred	103
Hudson	90	Ohio & Mississippi	16¼
Do preferred	130	Indiana Central	5¾
Mich. Central	92	Illinois Central	96
Lake Shore	91¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	18¾
Illinois Central	92	Delaware & Lack	119
Cleveland & Pitts	90¼	Union Pac. stock	65
Northwestern	37¾	Union Pac. land	103¾
Do preferred	80	Union Pac. bds	101¼
N. J. Central	106		
Rock Island	102¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	5-20's, 1868	121½
5-20's, 1864	115¾	New 5's	*115½
5-20's, 1865	116¼	10-40's registered	116
5-20's 1865, new	119¼	10-40's coupons	117
5-20's, 1867	121	Currency 6's	123½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	48¾	Virginia, old	40
Tennessee, new	45½	Missouri 6's	102
Virginia, new	41		

LONDON, November 3, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 94 9-16; for account 94 ⅝. United States bonds—Five-twenties, 1867, reg., 108¼; 10-40's, 104½; new 5's, 103⅝. Railroad securities—New York Central 93½; Erie 15¾; do preferred 32. Illinois 96.

PARIS, November 3.—Rentes 65 francs 67½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 3.—United States bonds —New 5's, 99½.

NEW ORLEANS, November 3.—Gold 115¾. Sight ¼ discount. Sterling—Bank 485.

GENERAL MARKETS.

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	1874-5.	1875-6.
	Tons.	Tons.
Java	60,000	57,000
Ceylon	50,000	37,500
Rio	120,000	120,000
Santos	47,500	24,000
Costa Rica	12,000	6,000

"Should this ultimately prove correct, the aggregate crop of these countries will be but 23,500 tons, against 400,500 tons last year: a falling off of 176,000 tons. It is, therefore, clear that 69,000 tons old crop Brazil—1874-5—are still in supply, which would make the available supply from the present crop 92,500 tons. This quantity, even with the yield in other countries, such as East Indies, Mexico, Rico, &c., it is considered will not be sufficient for the consumption, and higher prices when the growth of the present crop is known, than some spoken of as highly probable. Still, there is an element of uncertainty in all calculations of this character, and it would not be surprising if these expectations should be, in a measure, falsified." So much for the coffee trade in the United States. Looking at prospects, as it has been for some time, very full, with the supply of Rr. all materially larger than at this time last year, the situation at the seaboard affects the market, on the whole, unmistakably depressed. Moreover, there is a considerable supply of Brazilian coffee for American ports. According to reports received up to the beginning of the week, the coffee confidence is being used than heretofore, as they are thereby enabled to keep their stocks under control, payments are made with a greater degree of promptness, and values are kept steadier generally. It may be generally conceded that during the future business there will be a more even distribution of trade, which will be more encouraging to all classes of business men. The bank statements are being closely watched with great interest, and from all parts of the country the indications are favorable. There is no doubt but that the return of confidence and credit which has been so often predicted, has begun, and the main check because of trouble intervenes, a further advance and improvement in that direction is not at all improbable; but this is one point upon which should command the attention of our readers, and that is the necessity that exists for short credits. For a long time past principles of conservatism have been forced upon us by circumstances and events, and we have refused long credits because it was the only safe course we could see by which an opening was made for us to safely escape further trouble, but of late there has been among us a disposition to depart from strict rules in this respect. This must not be allowed to occur to the increase of business, for it will certainly bring trouble, and a great deal of it. Our business men cannot act too prudently for these times, and it has only been through the most conservative means that the country has been brought up to its present position. There are other practical cautions which our readers no doubt have in mind, and we trust that all will join in a desire to regain entirely what we have now only in part accomplished.

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5-20's, 1865	116¼					
5-20's, 1865, registered	120⅛					
5-20's, 1867	120⅝					
5-20's, 1867, registered	120⅝					
10-40's	116					
10-40's, coupon	116¼					
Currency 6's	123½					
New 6's, registered						
Western Union Tel.	75¾		75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Adams Express	69½					
Wells-Fargo Express	74½					
American Express	62					
U. S. Express	50					
New York Central	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾
Erie	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Michigan Southern	92¼	91¾	92	92	92¼	91¾
Cleveland & Pitts						
Chicago & N'thwtn	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Do preferred			84¾	85	85	85
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
St. Paul	34¾		34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Do preferred			62¾			62¾
Wabash						6
Ohio & Mississippi						16¾
Union Pacific	66					66
Hannibal & St. Joe						20
Atlantic & P. R. Pref						43¾
So. C. & R. R.						100
Missouri Pacific						103¾
Atlantic & P. Tel						19¾
South Carolinas, Ap	30					
South Carolinas, July	30¼					31½
Missouri 6's	101¼					

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	50⅝
Reading	....	....	55½
United Co's of N. J	....	....	132
Lehigh Valley	10	10½	....
Lehigh Valley	62½	62¾	....
Allegheny Valley	92	93	....
Central Transp'n Co	....	....	46
Empire Transp'n Co	....	52	....
P., C. and St. L. m. Co	....	15¼	....

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 115⅝.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 3.—Money in late deal ings became very active and in the flurry incident to it loans were made as high as 7 per cent. gold. At the close, however, the quotation was 4@5 per cent., the reaction being as sudden as the advance. Prime mercantile paper @7 per cent. Customs receipts $377,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $662,000. Clearings $48,000,000. Sterling firm at 476@485¼.

GOLD.

Gold declined from 115⅝ to 115, recovered to 115⅜, and closes at 115⅝. Rates paid for carrying were 1, 2, 3, 2½ and 4 per cent.; loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds closed firm. Railroad bonds firm this afternoon. The largest transactions were in Union Pacific firsts, which sold at 103¼. Union Pacific landgrants sold at 96@96⅜, sinking funds at 85½. Lake Shore consolidated registered firsts at 101, Western Union at 96 and Cleveland and Pittsburgh consolidated sinking funds at 119½. Chicago and Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds were active at 85¾. State bonds quiet. The stock market was firm and advanced in early dealings. The greatest improvement was in Northwestern and St. Paul, which was attributed to the result of the election in Wisconsin. Northwestern common rose from 37¾ to 38¾, and preferred from 52 to 52¾. St. Paul from 34¾ to 35¼ and preferred from 62¾ to 63¾. Lake Shore fell off to 91¾, and Western Union declined from 18 to 17¾, and afterward recovered. Union Pacific advanced to 67¾@68. Western Union fell off to 75¾, advanced to 76¼ and declined to 75¾. Pacific Mail ranged from 40¾ to 40¾. Missouri Pacific declined to 10 and advanced to 11. At the second call the market was quiet with prices about midway between the two extremes. Later stocks were firm, but toward the close were lower. New York Central the flurry in the money market and closed dull with a fractional recovery. Michigan Central fell to 92. Lake Shore to 91¾. Pacific Mail to 40¾. Western Union to 75¾. Northwestern to 37¾. St. Paul to 34¾, and the preferred to 62¾. Pacific to 65¾. Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central rose from 4¾ to 5¾, with last sales at 5. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 119,000 shares, of which 14,400 were Erie, 24,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Northwestern, 1,250 Rock Island, 12,500 Pacific Mail, 3,100 St. Paul, 18,800 Western Union and 3,570 Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	75¾	St. Paul	34¾
Pacific Mail	40¾	Do preferred	62¾
Adams Express	101	Wabash	6
Wells-Fargo Ex	78	Do preferred	17
American Ex	63	Fort Wayne	97½
United States Ex	45	Terre Haute	5
New York Central	104	Do preferred	20
Erie	17¾	Chicago & Alton	95¾
Do preferred	35	Do preferred	103
Hudson	90	Ohio & Mississippi	16¼
Do preferred	130	Indiana Central	5¾
Mich. Central	92	Illinois Central	96
Lake Shore	91¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	18¾
Illinois Central	92	Delaware & Lack	119
Cleveland & Pitts	90¼	Union Pac. stock	65
Northwestern	37¾	Union Pac. land	103¾
Do preferred	80	Union Pac. bds	101¼
N. J. Central	106		
Rock Island	102¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	5-20's, 1868	121½
5-20's, 1864	115¾	New 5's	*115½
5-20's, 1865	116¼	10-40's registered	116
5-20's 1865, new	119¼	10-40's coupons	117
5-20's, 1867	121	Currency 6's	123½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	48¾	Virginia, old	40
Tennessee, new	45½	Missouri 6's	102
Virginia, new	41		

LONDON, November 3, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 94 9-16; for account 94 ⅝. United States bonds—Five-twenties, 1867, reg., 108¼; 10-40's, 104½; new 5's, 103⅝. Railroad securities—New York Central 93½; Erie 15¾; do preferred 32. Illinois 96.

PARIS, November 3.—Rentes 65 francs 67½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 3.—United States bonds —New 5's, 99½.

NEW ORLEANS, November 3.—Gold 115¾. Sight ¼ discount. Sterling—Bank 485.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 3, 1875.

The general condition of trade, under the adverse conditions of the weather which were prevalent, was rather sluggish. A moderately good business was done in breadstuffs, while produce was, as a rule, quiet. In provisions and groceries the transactions done was small. Dry goods and the cognate jobbing branches, while less active than last week, did a fair business. Petroleum was quiet with a slightly firmer feeling. Other lines or trade were unchanged.

The New York *Bulletin* has the following, which is of interest, bearing upon the supply of coffee for the coming year

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1875.

THE foreign exports from Philadelphia last week amounted in value to $524,058.

IT IS estimated that during the next four months more than two hundred millions of dollars will be paid out in the West in the pork packing business. This should chop up hard times in that section into mince meat.

"THERE is a wee note of encouragement from Oregon this morning."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

That is to say, a Democrat was elected to fill the place previously occupied by a Democrat.

SENATOR THURMAN is credited with saying that "it is doubtful whether the time will ever come when a Presidential aspirant can try to stop a pile-driver without getting smashed." The Senator speaks with authoritative true inwardness. He knows how it is himself.

A NUMBER of the forged notes put out by the fugitive defaulter, POND, of Massachusetts, prove to have been used twice, having been washed with chemicals and written again. That's the game which the Democratic leaders of this State are trying to play with the Erie platform.

SHAM CARY used to denounce the New York Democrats as "infernal Copperheads, who ought to be hung." Now he has gone to New York to talk to the unhung traitors. It would be a consummation devoutly to be wished for if he and they could be strung up together.

MR. A. MCALLISTER, of Blair county, denies that he ever made the statement that he desired PERSHING'S election and HARTRANFT'S defeat, as alleged by the Johnstown *Tribune*, and copied by us from that paper. The *Tribune* publishes the denial but reiterates the charge.

B'LALLEN told the people on the South Side the other night, that "292,908 Democrats in Ohio cried out by the ballot" for something, and he might have added that 288,000 Republicans cried out against the 292,000, and especially to be delivered from *him*. The 288,000, it seems to us, had a decided advantage over the 292,000.

THE General Transatlantic Company has reduced its rates for passengers and freight, besides pressing upon the French Government the advisability of requesting a reduction in rates for every person or article *en route* to the Centennial Exposition next year. Other European maritime governments would do well to exert their influence in favor of the adoption of similar arrangements.

SHAM CARY says he didn't care about having the office of Lieutenant Governor, anyway, as the salary was only eight hundred dollars a year, and he would just as soon be a township constable. But then there is scarcely a township in his State that would trust such a scalawag with the office of constable. If there was such an office as mendacious damagogue he could beat the world running for *that*.

THE next semi-annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Tanner's Association will be held at Harrisburg on the 9th and 10th of November. Subjects of great interest to the trade will be discussed, particularly with reference to the proper representation of the tanning industry and its collateral branches at the Centennial Exposition. Delegations from all parts of the country are expected to be present.

THE latest returns from Iowa give the Republican ticket 31,792 majority, which is enough at least to discourage the average Democrat from further attempts at unnecessary bother and expense of a campaign in that State. With this increased majority there has been a large increase in the Legislature, so that instead of a majority of sixteen the Republicans will next winter have about eighty on joint ballot. That will do.

RECENTLY published statistics of the business failures in Canada indicate that though the trade of the Dominion two years ago was very prosperous, in the past nine months thirty in every thousand traders have failed, while the figures in the United States show that only eight in every thousand have succumbed. This is an excellent time to inaugurate reforms in business, and to weed out insolvent concerns.

Two amendments to the Ohio Constitution were submitted to a vote of the people at the late election, and as it requires a majority of all the votes cast at such election to carry an amendment, there has been some doubt as to the result. The amendment authorizing a Supreme Court Commission to help the Supreme Court to dispose of its docket, which is now two years behind, seems to have been carried; while the amendment authorizing a tax on dogs is defeated. It has a majority of the votes cast on that proposition, but lacks 17,000 of having a majority of all the votes cast at the election.

OF COURSE it was not to be expected that the White Leaguers of Louisiana would observe the compact into which they entered with the Republicans last winter, any longer than suited their treacherous purpose. The Democratic State Central Committee has resolved to renew the struggle before the next Congress for the recognition of the MCENERY government, and has called a State convention to meet early in January to arrange the plan of mischief. It may be set down as certain that the Democratic House will interpose no obstacle to the consummation of their reactionary designs.

SOME of the leading English papers are discussing the causes of the frequent changes of political opinions by men holding or seeking important official positions. One of the journals thinks it is excusable for a man to change his opinions once, provided the change occurs while he is young, but that changes after reaching the age of forty years indicate an unstable or insincere mind, and that when old men change it is an evidence of dotage. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania can furnish plenty of examples which, under the rule laid down, indicate both instability and insincerity, besides some for which the excuse of dotage is the only reasonable one that can be offered.

THE New York *Bulletin*, in a careful article on industrial reconstruction, shows that by every process of reasoning it is fair to assume that bottom has been reached in both cotton and woolen manufactures. We observe, too, that at a public meeting in New Bedford, Mass., last week, the President of an extensive cotton manufacturing company stated that his mill had within a few days made its first shipment of manufactured goods to a foreign market, whereupon another manager informed the meeting that his company had just made its first shipment, while a third gentleman stated that he represented iron interests which had a like story to tell. These facts are full of cheering significances and indications.

THE Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* says that MR. REIGHARD, the Chairman of the Democratic House Committee which got up the *canard* of a six millions deficit in the State Treasury, admits privately that his report is all bosh. It says:

To add to the strength of Mr. Mackey's statement are the private reports of the Chairman of the committee, who is a resident of this city. We are creditably informed that Mr. Reighard has said that no fraud was to be discovered from the State Treasurer's books. We do not think he will deny this; the committee has already said as much, and the Democratic Auditor General has under oath certified that the finances under Mr. Mackey's management are all right. We shall probably hear no more of the "Treasury investigation."

THE British Board of Trade returns for the nine months ending the 30th of September, are pronounced by the English papers far from satisfactory. The falling off in the volume of trade has been steadily maintained, with small hopes of immediate improvement. The exports of September amount to only £19,854,000, which is a decrease of about seven and a half per cent. on the same month in 1874, and that also was a considerable decline compared with 1873. The imports for the month aggregated £30,850,000, which is a decrease of only 0.9 per cent. on the figures for September, 1874, and a light increase as against 1873. This apparently favorable showing, however, is quite delusive, as were it not for the enormous quantities of breadstuffs the decrease would appear more alarming than on the side of the exports. Wool, cotton, hemp and silk, four staple articles of import, have decreased greatly both in quantity and value, while wheat alone has increased both in quantity and value over sixty per cent. on the figures for 1874.

THE CRIMES OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Those who are sometimes tempted to repose faith in the plausible pretexts put forth by the Democrats to secure a return to power, would do well to consider its past history, and then ask themselves whether a party which has committed so many political crimes as the Democratic party has, is or can be worthy of any man's confidence.

We will not, in enumerating its shortcomings, go back beyond the memory of living men. The history of one generation is enough to condemn it. We begin, therefore, with the administration of General JACKSON. For instance:

It was the first party to disturb the currency of the country. General JACKSON found a good national currency in circulation, when he came into office, which he destroyed by uprooting the United States bank, and he went out of office leaving to his afflicted country a currency that was excelled in badness only by that which prevailed in 1861, when BUCHANAN stepped down and out. We do not charge him and his party with criminality in being hostile to a national bank; but we do arraign them for committing a national wrong in giving to the country a worthless currency in the place of a good one.

It brought on the panic of 1837 by removing the national deposits to State banks, which used them as a basis for bank discounts, and so stimulated a spirit of commercial speculation that brought on a commercial collapse which destroyed the currency and the business of the country, and reduced the people to the necessity of resorting to the barter of one product for another as the only medium of commercial intercourse.

It trampled upon one of the most sacred rights of freemen—the constitutional right to assemble together and petition for a redress of their grievances—by sweeping away the right of petition at the demand of the South.

It established a censorship over the mails, and undertook to decide what newspapers should and should not circulate through the Postoffice. No constitutional right of the people was safe against any demand made upon the Democratic party by the slave power.

In 1846 it ruthlessly swept away the tariff of 1842, under which the industries of the nation, crushed by the panic of 1837, were gradually and surely recovering.

It plunged the country into a costly and bloody war with Mexico, for the sole purpose of acquiring more territory for the spread of slavery and the creation of new Slave States. And while it reached out greedily to steal territory upon the Southern border,

It gave to England all the territory upon our northern border, stretching from the forty-ninth parallel to the parallel of fifty-four degrees forty minutes. Our right to the territory was clear; but Slavery did not want it, and for fear it might hereafter be cut up into Free States, it was given up.

It established the Fugitive Slave Law, under which the whole North was turned into a hunting-ground for the human bloodhounds who followed the man-hunting trade.

It repealed the Missouri Compromise, which was regarded as almost as sacred as the Constitution itself, and opened up the virgin soil of the West to the polluting touch of Slavery.

It refused to submit to the public will, as expressed at the Presidential election in 1860, and thereby precipitated the country into a four years war, the effect of which must be felt for generations to come.

It gave its sympathies and its aid, as far as it could or dared, during that fearful conflict, to the enemies of the country, who were struggling to destroy the nation and break the Union into fragments.

It has, ever since that conflict, been upon the side of the Ku-Klux and the White League, and has justified every outrage committed by them, including the Vicksburg and Coushatta massacres. As a natural consequence, the Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives is made up largely of rebel soldiers, who are as violent and treasonable in their purposes, today, as they were when they flaunted the rebel banner on the battlefield.

In Pennsylvania this party has been the party of curruption and extravagance. It inflicted upon the people of this State a debt of over forty millions, incurred in enriching Democratic canal contractors such as PUGH, FULLER, and it burdened the people with a heavy load of taxation to pay the cost of keeping in office a horde of lazy and corrupt office-holders.

A party that commits an occasional fault may retrieve it; but a party that has, for a generation, maintained such a record as is here presented, is too far gone for redemption. It is unsound within and without, in heart and in thought, in conception and in action, and is a tolerably clear instance of total depravity. Such a party can neither reform nor be reformed. It is incapable of further good, and should be swept out of existence. Like EPHRAIM, it is joined to its idols; and the only course left is to abandon it to its cherished degradation.

THE September monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics, just published, concerning our foreign commerce, shows that the receipts of merchandise for that month amounted to only $37,875,022, while for the same month of 1874 they were $45,855,130. This falling off, though in a less degree, has also been apparent during the whole expired portion of the year, the total imports of goods for the first three quarters of 1875 being $398,308,555, compared with $422,236,400 for the same period last year, showing a decrease of $43,927,845, or at the rate of nearly ten per cent. The exports for the month also show a falling off as compared with last year, but the decrease is not so great as in the case of the imports. The shipments of domestic and foreign goods during the month amount to $34,700,242, chiefly in paper values, against $37,570,286 for the same month of 1874. The merchandise exports for the nine months amounted to $402,034,741, against $459,274,590 for the corresponding period last year. Both the imports and the exports of specie largely exceed those of last year, the net export being $52,900,000, against $40,900,000 in 1874, an increase of $12,000,000. The New York *Bulletin*, from whose columns we condense the above statement, whilst admitting the unsatisfactory condition of our foreign commerce, says there are, however, plain indications that we have seen the worst of the depression of business, and that we may reasonably expect the trade returns for the coming year will show a healthy recovery.

THE well-informed correspondent of the New York *Times* now watching the culmination of the political campaign in this State, writing from Williamsport says of the condition of the lumber trade that he is inclined to think the distress has been greatly overstated. Large stocks are being carried, and prices are low. The production last winter was rather light, and will not be greater this winter. No one is likely to make large profit. There may be some distress among the working men, but the case is not nearly so bad as has been represented. This is probably a correct view of the case; meanwhile, if lumbering operations shall be so curtailed as to enable holders to work off the stock on hand without great sacrifice, the business can then be re-established on a safer basis. Our forests will not long furnish lumber in such quantities as have been cut during the past few years, and if those engaged in the business shall so control their operations as to induce builders to use more brick and stone, themselves and the country will in the end be the better for it. In any event it is gratifying to learn that the Democrats have little or nothing to hope for among the lumber men of the Commonwealth.

THE United States *Economist* says that the desire of the gossippers and newsmongers to create failures, in their minds if not in fact, is as great now as at any time during the panic, when the mention of any one's name was supposed sufficient cause for suspicion, and immediately scandal, with her ten thousand tongues, was at work in order to defame if not destroy the innocent. This custom of dealing so thoughtlessly with the interests of business and the success of individuals to maintain their credit above value, is a practice reprehensible beyond expression, and the laws should be made to work as good in the scandal case as with the bankrupt, that is, if the drawer of the lie cannot be got at and made to pay, the endorser thereof should be made to suffer to the full extent of the original makers.

THE address of President GRANT at the recent meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at Des Moines, Iowa, seems to have won great favor for him in England, for it is being highly extolled in every direction. It is somewhat remarkable, however, how readily British critics can recognize the danger existing three thousand miles away, and yet fail to notice precisely the same state of things under their very eyes. Exactly the same movements have been and are being made there that the President mentions in his address, and, if anything, the Roman Catholics are more powerful in that country, if not so strong numerically, than they are "in our own. They have made enormous advances during the last fifteen years, and are now resolved upon securing State endowments for their sectarian colleges and schools, moving heaven and earth to that end.

IN THE West, as well as in the East, the indications point to a steady and legitimate revival of business. The St. Louis *Commercial Gazette* says:

"From city and country, from commercial and manufacturing, as well as agricultural and mining pursuits, we hear the notes of a revival in activity. The crops have had much in their general bounteousness to do in inaugurating the much-desired change, and have made their anticipated good influence felt in the augmentation of the volume of railroad freights, in the improved condition and distribution of money, and a general cheerfulness pervades all classes as each class grows into a feeling of confidence, engendered by new methods of economic and legitimate business procedures."

ACCORDING to the New York *Commercial Advertiser* more activity in putting up new buildings prevails among the Germans than in all the rest of that city together. The expenditure by individuals is on a moderate scale, but quite sufficient to indicate that industry with frugal habits has its reward in a steady accumulation of resources. Here, too, as there, it is a characteristic of the German that, as means increase, the avails of his industry go towards securing a large measure of personal comfort, with a special penchant for real estate, but not to the extent of reckless speculation.

PERSONAL.

Professor Swing, of Chicago, has declined the call of the church at Brooklyn that has invited him to its pastorate.

Ex-Congressman J. C. Burrows is most prominently spoken of as Secretary Chandler's Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He would make a good officer.

One hundred and twenty-six years old is Fortune Snow, of African descent, at Milan, Georgia. He was one of Marion's men during the Revolutionary war. So he says.

The German minister at Washington says the Crown Princess told him, last summer, that she intended all her seven children should travel in this country as part of their education.

Chan Lai Sun, recently removed from the Chinese educational commission in this country, has been restored to full favor with his countrymen and appointed secretary of a legation to England.

Dr. David Creel, the only surviving member of the jury which tried Aaron Burr for treason, is at present a resident of Chillicothe, Ohio, and enjoys excellent health, though over ninety years old.

Bolly Lewis, the leading gambler of Cincinnati, has given the Tabernacle Congregation, of which he is a member, a handsome communion service of seven pieces. The gift was made unostentatiously, and received with applause by the congregation.

Dr. Edward Warren, surgeon-in-chief of the Egyptian army, has resigned in consequence of ophthalmia, contracted in the Khedive's service. Dr. Warren is a Baltimorean, and was medical director of Gen. Lee's army. He has located in Paris.

The coffin of a brother of Sir Walter Scott, who died in 1823 at Quebec, where he wasstationed with a British regiment of which he was paymaster, was recently exhumed from the scene of excavations for the enlargement of a church in that city.

All that a man hath will he give for his life; wherefore one Johnson, a Tallahassee clerk, who saved his life from a party of ten or twelve armed negroes intent on having it, by giving them twenty dollars, and taking their receipt, made a pretty easy bargain.

The vote of every Episcopal Diocese Standing Committee on the conformation of Rev. Dr. McLaren, as Bishop of Illinois, has thus far been in favor of the proposition. The prospects are excellent for a smooth and dignified elevation of the candidate to the position.

Mr. Tupman has met with a worse adventure than being jilted by the spinster aunt. He, with another Englishman, according to the Calistoga *Free Press*, was lately treed by a bear on Mount St. Helena, and compelled to pass a day and night in that critical position.

Here's a story from real life: A Troy woman dropped dead suddenly the other day, and a few minutes afterward who should happen in but her husband who had been away two years in Kansas, only to return and find himself grief-stricken at her unexpected demise.

An addle-pated lunatic applies to the Commissioner at Washington for a pension, on the ground that he "did not aid the enemies of this Government in the civil war, except so far as to contribute relief and assistance to my relatives who were engaged in the Confederate army."

A dissipated parent residing near Council Bluffs, Iowa, gambled away his little girl, aged five years, at "seven-up," a few days ago. The winner still has the child, and intends to bring her up in godly ways. So runs the story; but we would like to know how the pious winner happened to be playing at cards with the drunken old father.

A New York police officer, Charles H. McKenzie, has just been discovered to be one of the survivors of the six hundred warriors who made the foolish charge on the Russian guns at Balaklava. He bears the mark of a Russian saber cut on his head, and wears a Crimean medal which Queen Victoria pinned upon his breast with her own royal hands.

The New York *Graphic* cites it as a curious fact that Senator Cameron, who was so often been brought in contact with Mr. Sumner, should be the man to preserve those features of the surroundings of the Capitol to which the Massachusetts Senator was particularly attached. Yet it is so. But for him Sumner's favorite trees would all have disappeared beneath the stroke of the woodman's ax, which has been busy on all sides of the Capitol.

A boy of five years was the other day playing beside a mill-pond at Springfield, Massachusetts, in company with a dog. The little fellow was missed, and the dog was found beside the pond in evident distress. In response to the question "Where is Freddie?" the dog jumped into the water, and, just beneath that spot, the body was found when the water was drawn off. What was it, instinct or reason?

Here is a verbatim copy of a Florida bill of sale: this is to surtify that Jacob Johnson has sold his wife Mary A. Johnson to me, Daniel Skillman, and he has given hur two children, the oldest and the youngest, and I, Daniel Skillman, has promist to take care of hur; and she has to have one bedstid and hur clothing and matres, and bed clothing, and hur things that belong to hur, Mary A. Johnson. Me, Daniel Skillman, has bought hur for $6. Witness: C. T. Lind, Fannie McLeod.

The House of Episcopal Bishops has just elected Dr. Samuel I. J. Schereschewsky Bishop of China, and the Rev. Wm. H. Clark, of Augusta, Ga., Bishop of Africa. Dr. Schereschewsky came to this country from Poland over twenty years ago; he graduated from the General Theological Seminary in Fortieth street, in '55, and went to China soon afterward, where he translated the Bible into the Mandarin tongue. Dr. Schereschewsky is to have headquarters in Shanghai. Mr. Clark is a native of New England, and is fifty years old. He is a graduate of Yale College and of the General Theological Seminary of New York.

OHIO NEWS.

Steubenville is to have a workhouse.

Cadiz is organizing a colored brass band.

The Grand Jury of Erie county have condemned the jail at Sandusky.

Many towns throughout Ohio are establishing public gymnasiums.

The population of Bellaire, according to a recent enumeration, is 7,070. The number of school children is 2,534.

Cincinnati papers state that the mind of L. D. Sine, the blind lottery dealer, has shown decided symptoms of feebleness, and it is apprehended that he will find lodgment in a lunatic asylum.

J. S. Rutlidge, a Lima insurance agent, has eloped with a Mrs. Perrot, the wife of one of his sub-agents, in Mercer county. Both parties have been long known up in this section during the panic, when the mention of any one's name was supposed sufficient cause for suspicion, and immediately scandal, with her ten thousand tongues, was at work in order to defame if not destroy the innocent. This custom of dealing so thoughtlessly with the interests of business and the success of individuals to maintain their credit above value, is a practice reprehensible beyond expression, and the laws should be made to work as good in the scandal case as with the bankrupt, that is, if the drawer of the lie cannot be got at and made to pay, the endorser thereof should be made to suffer to the full extent of the original makers.

DYING.

On tawny hills in faded splendor drest,
Of rusty purple and of tarnished gold,
Now like some Eastern monarch sad and old,
The discrowned Summer lieth down to rest.
A mournful mist hangs o'er the mellow plain,
O'er watery meads that slide down pine-clad heights,
And wine-red woods where song no more delights;
But only wounded birds cry out in pain.
A pallid glory lingers in the sky,
Faint scents of wilding flowers float in the air,
All nature's voices murmur in despair—
"Was Summer crowned so late—so soon to die?"
But, with a royal smile, she whispers "cease,
If life is joy and triumph, death is peace!"

AUTUMN.

The maples in the forest glow;
On the lawn the fall flowers blaze;
The landscape has a purple haze:
My heart is filled with warmth and glow.

Like living coals the red leaves burn;
They fall—then turns the red to rust;
They crumble, like the coals, to dust.
Warm heart, must thou to ashes turn?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Amid the factions of the field of life
The poet held his little neutral ground,
And they who mixed the deepest in the strife
Their evening way to his seclusion found.
There, meeting oft the antagonists of the day,
Who, near, in mute defiance seemed to stand,
He said what neither would be first to say,
And, having spoken, left them hand in hand.

King Coal is fast becoming a grate favorite.

If you want to get in a tight place, go to Toperville, Arkansas.

Quite a movement of colonists Southward is reported from Ohio.

"Squaw men" are the latest thorn in the flesh of the dusky natives of the plain.

Our brave Indian summer has departed for the happy hunting grounds before the insidious advance of the pale face, winter.

One man in Colorado has a ranch 156 miles long and 260,000 head of cattle. Where was Abraham to this?

Patriotic fruits. A Colorado man has sent some apples to the President in a red, white and blue barrel.

An Eastern paper advertises for "a boy to open oysters with a reference." That's a new kind of bivalve.

Thank goodness we shall not be afflicted with that abominable postal law more than a couple of months longer!

Captain Eads has jetted the South pass of the Mississippi with timber sixty-five feet long—thirty feet in water.

Nearly all the principal cities of the State are moving in the Centennial matter. What's Pittsburgh doing?

The New York *Times* has arranged for a new poem from the pen of Robert Browning, the "infinite" poet of England.

The Henry Browne hanged in St. Louis the other day was not Junius Henri Browne, of the New York *Tribune*.

A through coach, filled with colonists from Lowell to San Francisco, is one of the curiosities of modern railway travel.

On and after to day two lightning mail trains will leave Washington and Baltimore for Chicago and the West daily.

The losses on hull and cargoes by the recent gales on the lakes, up to the latest accounts, will aggregate nearly $800,000.

Judge Whetstone has been appointed to the bench in Morehouse, La. There should be sharp justice for criminals, there.

The boundary line in the far Northwest is being marked by cast iron pillars, eight feet high, placed at intervals of a mile.

Out in California, recently, there was a "run" on a bank by two horses, which galloped in at one door and out at another.

Buffalo has a new steel-built steam yacht, only eighty feet long, ten feet beam, which runs at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

How still and peaceful it will seem, after to-day:

"When silence, like a populace, comes
To heal the wounds of sound."

"The discovery of gold in immense and inexhaustible quantities" ten miles from Atlanta, Ga., is reported. But let us be calm.

There is a general complaint throughout the country of the want of currency of the denomination of fifty cents. We want some.

And now Admiral Foster's son Essex has been invited to take a fighting position in the dominions of the Khedive of Egypt.

The glory of the autumnal woods has departed, and not till another October shall we know what God means when He thinks in color.

The run of Southwestern cattle has already begun in Kansas, and the herds now coming forward are said to be of very fine quality.

The dry goods trade is dull. A reporter in the trade says, "there being next to nothing to do, nothing is done with great energy."

Next Sunday the Germans, who are great on centenaries, will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Goethe's entry into Weimer.

Last week's clearings of the Chicago banks were $24,314,298 71, being $1,960,981 61 in excess of those for the same time last year.

Abram Pulling Sprague, of New York, pulled the award away from learned Europe for a prize essay on an international law code.

The permanent success of the fast mail trains will depend upon the result of the weighing of the mails in December and January.

The National Association of Mining Engineers, which has been in session at Cleveland, is now visiting the Indiana coal fields.

Consumptives now camp out all winter in the Adirondacks, preferring an appetizing cold climate to the enervating Florida calms.

So many of the swine are dying off in parts of the West that the farmers of the regions affected will suffer considerably financially.

The exportation of crude oil from Philadelphia to European ports continues on the increase. A number of vessels were chartered last week.

The newest theory of the Homeric poems is that the "Iliad" was enlarged out of a lesser poem, of which Achilles was the special subject.

A number of ex-officers of the Prussian army are traveling through Georgia, prospecting for a location for a large colony of German artisans.

Bert Harte has a rag-baby in the opening chapters of his new story. It belongs to a crazy woman, who imagines that it is a genuine infant.

General Butler has purchased a gold mine near Fredericksburg, Va. His character for consistent inconsistency demanded this of him.

What is said to be a gold-bearing vein, ancientily worked, has been rediscovered in Minnesotta, near Lake Superior, at the mouth of Pigeon river.

Greencastle, Indiana, has just celebrated the anniversary of its destruction by fire, a year ago. Self-destruction seems a peculiar sort of thing to celebrate.

A peculiar disease is prevailing in the river bottoms out West. It is a malarial fever, accompanied with a complete suspension of circulation.

The Chicago *Times* should brush up its geography. It says: "Sea lions from California are on exhibition at the Brighton aquarium, *in London.*"

The public will be thrilled by the information that a German chemist has discovered a new substance which he calls isdibenzhydroxylamine.

Olebillallen says: "Me and the Pope don't whack up so much as we used to." Neither does "me" seem to stand whacking quite so well as Pius IX.

"I hope when the German Crown Prince comes to our Centennial he'll brig his crown with him," said Blobbs' wife, and Blobbs went out for a walk.

To such an extent have we become the purveyors to foreign governments of arms for warfare, that we export yearly between 500,000 and 600,000 stand of arms.

Nearly all the fat cattle in Colorado have changed hands recently or will do so soon. Never in the history of the Territory has the trade in cattle been so active.

A great number of English people are applying to insurance companies for policies on the life of the Prince of Wales, apropos of his journey to India.

Among the recent "Wants" in the London *Times* is the following: "Wanted, a servant girl; one who fears the Lord and can carry one hundred weight."

Down in Arkansas a certain judge occupied the bench in a murder case, recently, while he himself was under indictment in the same court for a similar crime.

There are to be no medals at the Centennial Exposition, but the judges are to give their written opinions upon inventions or products found worthy of mention.

A diversified industry is apparently the sagacious motto of the Wilkinson county, Georgia, grangers, who have offered a series of premiums for wheat, corn and potatoes, etc.

All the fools are not dead yet. A suit for the value of two hogs has just been settled in Logansport, Ind., the costs amounting to over two thousand dollars.

A commission recently appointed by the President to examine the various interoceanic canal routes of Central America will meet in Washington early this month.

The interest in fish culture is increasing rapidly, and there are more than double the fisheries now established in the country that there were a couple of years ago.

A funny tale. A Connecticut dog lost part of his narrative last winter, and now it is growing out again at right angles, so that he carries behind him a kind of stovepipe elbow.

The Inman, Allen and Anchor lines of steamers trading between New York and Liverpool will each run a steamer between Philadelphia and Liverpool during the Centennial.

The rapidly growing interest in genealogy and family history is shown in the fact that three hundred and fifty-nine genealogical works have appeared in the United States since 1860.

Feminine thrift. A Kansas wife with the help of three daughters made more money this year raising silk than her husband with three boys made with a farm raising wheat.

The English style of coupling the name of a town with the river on which it borders, is coming into vogue here. How would "Pittsburgh-on-the-Monongahela-Allegheny-Ohio" sound?

The losses by the recent fire at Virginia City, Nevada, are not so heavy as has been reported. The mines are all right, and will be running again in sixty days. Rebuilding is already quite rapid.

The circus giraffes have got the epizootic, and it is estimated that there is enough sore-throat in the different menageries to reach, if extended in a straight line, from New York to San Francisco.

And now they say that it would be a public blessing to Massachusetts if any corporation could be found willing to take the Hoosac tunnel as a gift. As a whistle, the purchase has been a dear one.

The danger from shells buried in the earth during the war of the rebellion is not yet over. A Tennessee farmer, while recently plowing in his field, struck a shell which burst, inflicting serious injuries.

Gold has been discovered in very large quantities in the Sangre de Christo mountains, Colorado. Rancheros, cattle-drovers and people of all businesses for 500 miles around are flocking thither to seek their fortunes.

Arrangements are being made for a fast mail from Washington to New Orleans. It will pass through Danville, Charlotte and Atlanta. Passengers will save seven and a half hours between Columbia and Washington.

The biggest canoe ever built has been bought from Moquillah, a chief in British Columbia, and will be sent to the Centennial. It is sixty feet long, eight feet wide and four feet deep, and carries one hundred passengers.

The other day three men near La Grange, Mo., killed 240 black snakes on one ledge of rocks. Their bodies would have filled a wagon box, and weighed over 1,200 pounds. The whisky must be awful mean in that section.

A mineral bureau has been established at Alexandria, Virginia, for the purpose of collecting specimens of ores found in different sections of the State, and of ultimately developing mines which are believed to exist.

The Director of the United States Mint is authority for the statement that the fire at Virginia City, Nevada, will result in a decrease of $1,000,000 per month of gold bullion, and of $1,500,000 per month of silver there for the next four months.

The United States Circuit Court for Iowa decides that one man may call another a "lineal descendant of a female canine," or words to that effect, on the back of a postal card, without being punished for sending obscene matter through the mails.

The Commissioner of Patents in 1872 registered as the trade-mark of a Chicago clothing dealer the words "Square Dealing Clothing." The United States District Court, in a suit for infringement, expresses the opinion that such words cannot be used exclusively by any party.

The Papal Question.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In his two hours talk on last Wednesday evening, Martyr Cary stated that the Democracy were not defeated on the Catholic question, in Ohio; that on this issue, they could carry the State by fifty thousand any day. He was very emphatic in this declaration, and repeated it with such a blow of one hand into the other as woke the echoes for two squares, and called out loud applause from his audience, who did not seem to see whither this tended; for when he came to explain that the issue on which they were beaten was religion, the Catholics, who formed the bulk of the assemblage, preserved a dead silence and were not moved to faint response by the bitter invectives he poured out on the Republican party for raising the issue of Ultramontane rule.

To this point he poured out all the vials of his wrath and unsparingly denounced the mixing of religion and politics, as "appeals to sectarian hate." I once read of a boy who was laid across his mother's knee for a sound spanking; he bit her so badly as to make her throw him off and cry out in pain, when young hopeful squared off and demanded:

"Well, mammy, who begun this fight?"

The Catholic audience were intelligent enough not to be enthusiastic over his lame attempt to shift the responsibility of the raising of this issue over on those who simply met it when raised. They knew that the old Mother Church had taken Brother Jonathan across her lap for several chastisement, and had got badly bitten by this refractory child. The boy thinks he is old enough to vote, and will not be spanked, not even by so venerably a person as Mother Church; and the lesson of Ohio will not be lost upon her. I trust Mr. Cary is right. There is a bright outlook for the Republic if fifty odd thousand men, in Ohio, voted against what they believed to be a better financial policy, in order to maintain the right of freedom to worship God, the right and duty of the State to educate her children, and against the claim of the Pontiff or any other foreign ruler to dictate our laws or prescribe our policies. Again, and again, and again, the Mother Church has, in the name and by the authority of the Pope, demanded the power to dictate what the children of this Republic shall be taught, and what not. Again, and again, has she met refusal, and we may thank God and take courage, if, indeed, this was the issue on which the Ohio Democracy was defeated.

In the summer of 1874 I met a gentleman who had lived in Atlanta, Ga., from the close of the war until a short time before I met him. He was among those who had known him from boyhood, with whom his word was good as his bond. He said that one of the leadings in Atlanta, and said he could give no idea of the bitterness of his denunciations of the Government, or the adroitness and fervor of his appeals to his native to stand by the lost cause. He stirred them by harrowing pictures of the desolated homes of the South, by memories of their gallant dead, by every appeal to sectional hate, to cherish a purpose of revenge. He addressed himself especially to the women, and in his peroration, said: "The whisper of the patriotic mother in the ear of her infant child, to-day, will become the boom of the cannon thirty years hence!"

Rev. Mr. Lee a Methodist preacher of the North was present, and took notes, sent a report of a meeting to a Northern paper, I think a church paper, and it attracted so much attention that Father Ryan and his friends denied the correctness of the report, but it was vouched for by every Northern man present.

Soon after this sixty members of the Methodist church, in Atlanta, became Catholics, forty of the Baptist and twenty of the Presbyterian. One hundred and twenty Episcopalians converted to Romanism at one time, in one small city. Of these one had been a prominent class leader. Mr. Lee, his former pastor, met him, soon after his conversion and said:

"Why! Brother ——, what does this mean? You, of all men, turn Catholic?"

His reply was this:

"Well, Brother Lee, the truth is just this: The Catholic is the only church that is really opposed to this d—d Yankee Government, and the Southern people are going into it as a matter of course!"

This is but one of many instances in which the propagators of Catholicism have placed it in opposition to this Government, and its friends have no right to complain that the friends of the Government meet the issue promptly, as it is to be hoped they will do in this State.

Republican finances can scarce be worse than those of Rome when the Pope was absolute ruler, and a bondholding aristocracy can show no greater contrast of wealth and poverty than the Bishop's palace, which stood within sound of Mr. Cary's voice that night, and the tenements occupied all around it by his parishioners.

Oh, verily, if it was the Catholic question that defeated the Democracy in Ohio, it bobbed up no less potent here.

JANE G. SWISSELM.

FASHION FOR NOVEMBER.

What to Wear and How to Make It—Metropolitan Modes—Preparing for the Gay Season.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, October 29, 1875.

There are two points of view, one false, the other illogical, from which dress reformers see the position of affairs on the dress question, and the unsoundness of their conclusions drawn from these premises is at least one of the reasons why their arguments have so little force. Statements which, if they were true, would carry a great deal of weight, lose all their value with those whom they are intended influence, by their inaccuracy and their evident want of knowledge of the subject discussed.

For example, when a person in a hybrid costume gets up and talks about fashionable women wearing their shoes and the colors of the rainbow in the street, and failing in the three thicknesses of Canton flannel which they ought to wear over their entire bodies in the house, the fashionable woman, if such an one should hear her, would simply elevate her eyebrows and shrug her shoulders in disdain; there would be nothing in such evident ignorance of the facts and conditions in the case to appeal to her understanding.

If there is one woman in the world who dresses with fitness to the time and place, it is the fashionable woman. Her tact, her experience, her means, her cultivated taste all come into play here, and it is in this respect that she is valuable to us. She is also valuable to us in another, which the dress reformer entirely overlooks, and that is as a study of color. Where did we get our quiet, dark street dress of late years? our almost uniform of black in public? our mode colors? our artistic blending of shades? and to come down to useful matters which every one will understand, our thick walking boots and dark thick winter petticoats? Why from fashion, fashion writers and the example of ultra-fashionable women.

If you found a startling red necktie in conjunction with a very bright purple dress, or a yellow with green, the wearer might be the representative of a dress reform movement, and a very sensible woman to boot, but she would be ignorant of the first law in the esthetics of dress, and she could not be a woman of society or position.

A fashionable drawing-room in the season is better than a well-stocked garden or the atelier of an artist for the study of tints, and shades, combinations, and contrasts. All the elements of color, of light and shade, of warmth, and its opposites of neutrality and force are blended or set against each other so skillfully, so subtly, as to suggest that a sixth sense had been brought into requisition to aid both in suggestion and arrangement.

What the most superficial observer feels at once is a delightful harmony, a softened, mellow tone, a pale radience, which steals upon his senses like music, entrancing, bewitching, enthralling him, he cannot perhaps tell why, nor wherefore.

Women whose lines of life lie, as they think, entirely above fashion, who decry it, still have learned much from it, and should be willing to give it its due.

Almost any one can remember a time when women lecturers, women professors and clergymen of our sects, were painfully inartists, invariably dressed upon public occasions in a style crude, inappropriate and inelegant, and this not from any desire for singularity, but from simple ignorance and real desire to make the best appearance possible on such occasions. Fashion has taught them that the first rule of good taste in dress is unobtrusiveness, that absence of pretension makes up for the absence of everything else.

The Balmoral skirt was a costly article when it was first introduced, but it was fine, soft, with dark grounds, intersected with fine lines of bright color as a border, and lasted as many years as it cost dollars. The same of women would not have been popular because they are less costly and afford an opportunity to our women artists, some of whom have succeeded in copying the finest of the imported ones with great truthfulness, and also of making some successful studies of their own. Long stemmed starry flowers, such as lilies, daisies and others, are most effective, but some of the nice delicate flowering vines may also be used to much advantage. Groups and bouquets of mixed flowers are reserved for small square panels.

WHAT-NOTS.

The variety of small articles for ornamental use is endless, and foremost among them are the pretty trifles for the throat, the twilled silk handkerchiefs with colored borders which have largely taken the place of colored scarfs; the pretty, leaf-like ends of tinted silk or *crepe de chine* trimmed with old lace and mounted with a compact bow, and newest of all, the barbes and trimmings of unbleached lace, imitation point and fine yak which are used with all the affect (at a short distance) of rare old lace or Irish guipure." Imitation point is quite a novelty, and the best imitation of anything which has been seen in a long time. It makes really beautiful barbes and collarettes, has the undeniable coffee tinge and is stylishly used as a border to the neckerchief of unbleached silk.

The fancy ornaments and pockets attached to the belt are as numerous as ever, but have somewhat changed their character. The pockets are more like purses, with steel or silver clasps, and the attachments consist at pleasure of a tiny mirror in a silver frame, of a scent bottle of silver or pearl, a set of tablets, a fan, a watch or any or all of these.

The linked or *Jeanne d'Arc* belts are no longer confined to silver. They are made in jet, in steel and in English topaz, and through these instead of the black velvet which is put through silver, black silk to match the dress or jet is employed, and *faille* ribbons of the proper width matching the brown tint of the dress for sheli and topaz. Jet belts are suitable for gray as well as black, though jet trimmings are no longer used except by those who wish to utilize what they have got in the way of dress for secondary occasions.

Narrow standing collars are still the favorites for street wear, the small points turned down